

PARIS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

FRENCH CLAIM OF SUCCESSES DENIED.

No Fighting of Consequence Has Taken Place.

Bismarck and the Crown Prince Opposed to Bombarding Paris.

Rumored Offer of Bazaine to Surrender.

Another Battle Expected Near Orleans.

Details of the Recent Defeat Near the City.

Prussian Forces Moving on Rouen and Orleans.

Surrender of the Fortress of Soissons.

Hostile Demonstrations of National Guards in Paris.

GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY.

REPORTS FROM VERSAILLES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Deserters from Paris—Their Report of Affairs in the City—False Stories of French Victories.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

The correspondent of the New York Herald at the headquarters of the German army besieging Paris telegraphs to-day as follows:—

VERSAILLES, Oct. 16, 1870.

Three deserters from the French army in Paris got safely into the German lines last night, after narrowly escaping death. They are all rogues and belong to the Garde Mobile.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

These deserters state that dangerous rioting has taken place in Paris, which is likely to end in a collision between the military and the people. There is no actual scarcity of provisions in the city, but the poor suffer seriously from bad executive management in the distribution of food. The number dependent upon the charity of the government for food is increasing daily by thousands. The meat is getting quite bad and fears are entertained of the cattle disease.

FALSE REPORTS OF FRENCH VICTORIES.

Intelligence has been received at army headquarters here that the French authorities in Tours have published official reports of French victories before Paris. Their stories are wholly unfounded. A few Prussian outposts have been moved as the range of the guns of the forts were ascertained, but otherwise not a single position has been changed, except by digging and fortifying.

WAR NEWS FROM BERLIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Capture of Soissons—Differences Among German Commanders—Protest Against Annexation—A Corvette Chased—The Artillery Fire on Strasbourg.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

The New York Herald correspondent at Berlin telegraphs to-day that a number of guns and a quantity of valuable stores were captured at Soissons, which fortress has surrendered to the besieging forces.

DIFFERENCES AMONG GERMAN COMMANDERS.

Rumors are current in Berlin that a difference of opinion prevails at the German headquarters at Versailles. General von Moltke is reported as favoring an immediate bombardment of Paris, while Count Bismarck and the Crown Prince of Prussia advocate the slower process of besieging the city by starvation. They argue that there is nothing to fear from the garrison, and that they can spare half the investing army to break up attempted organizations and lay siege to other parts of the country.

A GERMAN PROTEST.

Upwards of one hundred of the leading citizens of Berlin publish, with their names signed to the document, a protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. The official journal says, referring to the protest, that the whole batch of demagogues should be imprisoned or hung.

A PRUSSIAN CORVETTE CHASED.

The corvette Elizabeth, of the Prussian navy, has been chased by the French fleet which recently returned to German waters, but succeeded in reaching the Elbe in safety.

THE ARTILLERY FIRE ON STRASBOURG.

From an official statement it appears that the bombardment of Strasbourg was effected by 241 pieces of ordnance, which, during the thirty-one days that the siege lasted, threw 193,722 shells, averaging daily 6,249, or between four and five per minute. The weight of the heaviest bombshell thrown was 180 pounds.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

National Guards Anxious to Fight—Military Movements Near Orleans—Expected Battle at La Ferte St. Aubin—The Advance on Rouen—Garibaldi Assigned to a Command—Skirmishes Near Belfort and Colmar—General Intelligence.

TORONTO, Oct. 16, 1870.

No additional official news has been received from Orleans.

NATIONAL GUARDS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

The National Guards assembled in large numbers to-day before the Hotel de Ville and made a demonstration in favor of immediate action. They demanded arms and asked to be led against the enemy.

ARMY MOVEMENTS NEAR ORLEANS.

The government announces that the Prussians

have retired from Beaugency towards Gisors. A reconnaissance of the Prussians in force was repulsed on Thursday, near Orleans, after a sharp skirmish. The enemy last night was in force six miles from Chateaufort. They have burnt the villages of Vaux and Elvry.

REPORTED BATTLE AT LA FERTE ST. AUBIN.

It is understood that large forces are face to face near La Ferte St. Aubin, and a general battle is imminent. The military authorities here are hurrying forward reinforcements in that direction.

THE ADVANCE ON ROUEN.

The Prussians advancing on Rouen reached Fleury on Friday, and exchanged a few shots with the French outposts. The Germans have occupied Les Andelys, within a few miles of Rouen.

PREPARING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOMME.

The National Guards of Boulogne have offered their aid in the defense of Amiens. The Prussians in the Department of Somme number about 10,000.

RETREATING FROM NORMANDY.

News has been received from Alençon that the Prussian troops in that part of Normandy are hastily retreating to the neighborhood of Paris.

GARIBOLDI ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND.

Garibaldi has been appointed to the command of the Italian forces in the Vosges, with a brigade of the Garde Mobile attached. Gambetta, in a letter to General Canova, commanding in the Eastern department, announced the appointment, and says he will rely on the patriotism of the Garde for prompt and able support of the operations of Garibaldi.

REINFORCING NEAR BELFORT AND COLMAR.

Despatches from Belfort report skirmishes in the vicinity, with unimportant results. There was a fight yesterday near Colmar between the Prussians and the French troops.

FURNISHING INCOMPETENT GENERALS.

A decree has been issued subjecting to trial by court martial all generals who suffer themselves to be surprised by the enemy.

A NEW ADMINISTRATOR FOR MARSEILLES.

M. Esquiros has resigned office as Administrator of Marseilles. It is understood that Gambetta will fill his place with a determined person who will be able to repress internal disorders.

A SPECIAL MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

M. Lefevre, Chancellor of the French Embassy at Vienna, escaped from Paris on the 15th in a balloon and has arrived here. He goes to Austria on a special mission from Paris.

GAMBETTA TOO HURRY TO RESUME VICTORIES.

Minister Gambetta gives audience to no visitors at present, owing to the pressure of the business of military organization.

ARMING THE PEOPLE.

The Committee on Armament announces that they have distributed over a million guns, and will soon have a million more. M. Gambetta has issued a circular requesting departments or communities to get the guns bought by the committee, as otherwise they will necessarily put up the price.

TROUBLESOME PROSPECTS.

The Journal of France says the government has trouble with some prefects, owing to influences which should be immediately defeated.

CITIZEN KHESART IN TOURS.

M. Kersant arrived in Tours to-day. He comes as a commissioner from the government in Paris, and is in conference with M. Gambetta.

RINDERPEST IN PARIS—DAILY OF REPORTED FRENCH VICTORIES—The Only Hope of Paris—Rumored Offer of Bazaine to Surrender—Skirmishes Near Rouen—Surrender of Soissons—Bazaine and the Republic—General Henry Gode to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

A telegram from Berlin says:—It is reported in camp before Paris that the rinderpest is raging among the cattle in the city.

DENIAL OF REPORTED FRENCH VICTORIES BEFORE PARIS.

A telegram from Versailles dated to-day says that the reports of French successes before Paris are untrue. They are invented for the purpose of rekindling the courage of the people. The Prussians had exactly the same positions they occupied on the 15th of September. Two small skirmishes between outposts on Thursday and Friday are the only encounters that have occurred during the week.

WHY OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN DELAYED.

Operations at Paris have been delayed by Count Bismarck's desire to prevent the shelling of the city, but the attack is now expected to commence next week.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BESIEGING ARMY.

A correspondent at Berlin on the 14th inst. telegraphs as follows:—The armies investing Paris have been and still are receiving heavy reinforcements, comprising the landwehr of guards heretofore at Strasbourg, the bulk of the newly formed Thirteenth corps, before Toul, and the Baden division, which are marching by Troyes, and also the reserve corps formed in Alsace, which is to be designated the Fifteenth corps, numbering in all about 100,000 men. The reported suffering of the troops before Paris from a want of provisions is authoritatively contradicted.

THE ONLY HOPE OF PARIS.

A diary written by a Parisian (which has fallen into German hands) admits that Paris is provisioned for only two months longer, and the only hope of the besieged is to act on the offensive and by a pitched battle dislodge the besiegers.

RUMORED OFFER OF BAZAINE TO SURRENDER.

It is rumored that General Bazaine has been sent by Marshal Bazaine to the royal headquarters at Versailles to treat for the surrender of Metz.

VERDUN BESIEGED.

The chief of staff of the Thirteenth army corps reports that formal siege operations have been commenced at Verdun.

SKIRMISHING NEAR ROUEN.

A despatch from Lille, dated yesterday, states that advances from the neighborhood of Rouen state that the Prussians to-day attacked the outposts near that city, but the French cavalry held their ground, losing only two killed and six wounded.

GOOD OFFICES.

Soissons, after an obstinate defense of four days, has capitulated to the German forces.

BAZAINE AND THE REVOLUTION.

A brother of Bazaine writes to the Journal d'Alsace denying that the General refuses to recognize the republic, or that he holds Metz for the Napoleonic dynasty. He adds that Bazaine does not consider himself a Marshal of the empire, but of France.

MOVEMENT ON LYONS.

The Fourteenth corps, under General Werder, is advancing from Upper Alsace against the Rhine army supposed to be forming at Lyons.

AFFAIRS IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are reported by their conquerors to be living contentedly under the Prussian rule. The country is rapidly being restored to its former condition, and the peasants are gathering the harvest, in which tobacco figures largely. The French, on the other hand, charge that Lorraine is treated as a conquered country and that the people cannot travel without a permit.

RETRIAL WAR NOTES.

The French made a sortie from Neuf Brisach yesterday morning, under the cover of a dense fog, but were driven back.

GENERAL FERRY, AFTER A VISIT TO NAPOLEON AT WILHELMSHOF, HAS GONE TO ST. PETERSBURG.

No French blockaders have yet appeared off the mouth of the Elbe.

MR. WASHINGTON MEANS TO REMAIN AT PARIS.

General Sheridan has left headquarters and gone to Brussels—a sign that the reduction of Paris is not imminent.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Defeat of the French Near Orleans—Gallantry of the Pontifical Zouaves—A Disorderly Retreat—Attempt to Defend Orleans—The Town Shelled—Exciting Scenes on the Retreat—Chass.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

A correspondent writing from the Army of the Loire, on the 12th inst., says:—

NEWS OF THE FRENCH DEFEAT—ORLEANS ON FIRE. On the 11th inst. I reached Beaugency, where I heard the news and saw consternation in many faces. The French were said

to have been repulsed; but it was only on reaching Beaugency that I became aware of the full extent of the disaster. I pushed on to Orleans and entered the suburbs. Columns of smoke were rising over the town, which, with occasional shots of flame, told that the town was on fire. The following details of the day's fighting were ascertained:—

THE FIGHT—REINFORCEMENTS, BUT NO HELP.

Early in the morning the Prussians attacked the French, and, thanks to their formidable artillery and a superiority in numbers, beat the French steadily back toward the town, till at length the retreat became a flight. There had arrived early in the morning some reinforcements. Cannon was roaring outside the town a few miles off, yet these troops remained the whole morning in town. Officers said they had no orders, and went to the aid of the place. After they had breakfasted the men, roamed about town or lay asleep or drunk along the streets.

A DISORDERLY RETREAT.

Soon as the flying army began to pass, however, these men hastened to join the torrent. They tossed their guns away, or broke them, and the whole of them passed through the town and crossed the bridge over the Loire.

TROOPS THAT FIGHT BRAVELY.

The Mobili, however, stood out much longer and better, and kept on firing when all the regulars had quit the field. The Foreign Legion fought very bravely, and were almost entirely destroyed; but those who fought best of all, and held the entrances of the town, were the Pontifical Guards, who immortalized themselves on that field.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEND ORLEANS—THE TOWN BURNED.

The inhabitants were divided. A few wished the town defended, but by far the greater number entreated that no defense should be offered. Nevertheless, a barricade was being made at the entrance to the faubourg opposite to the enemy. This was defended by the Pontifical Zouaves, a foreign legion and some National Guards. It was this resistance which no doubt made the Prussians throw shells into the town. The railway station was in flames as well as some houses in the principal street. People were wounded in the middle of the streets by the burning projectiles and rifle balls were whizzing freely. However, the town was quite empty of regular troops when the firing ceased, and every one who could command a conveyance of any kind was hurrying away.

THE SURRENDER AT METZ.

The appearance of things told me that it was hopeless to try and stop at Orleans or any part of the country between Metz and Bismarck. So I turned back and made for Beaugency. Passing through many I saw a sight I shall never forget. The peasants were beside themselves, some with alarm and others with rage. Women were wringing their hands and being sent off to a safe place. The men were preparing to hold out against the enemy or disperse in the fields and fire at them in isolated parties. No plan was yet made. The drum was beating that awful and yet-known revolutionary tune, and bells were sounding the alarm—all this in the dark night, for it was now late and the moon had not risen.

GREAT FERMET AT BEAUGENCY.

Thanks to the constant passing of carriages from Orleans, mine went through this excited multitude without question. At Beaugency the ferment was not so great as at Vaux. Here we were joined by the officers of a detachment of mobiles just arriving, who did not know where to go next. They were all gentlemen of position from neighboring country districts.

CHASS.

We were stopped at least ten times by National Guards on the roads. In the villages nobody knew what had happened, but there was a vague terror everywhere. When I reached Tours I found equal ignorance as to the result. Gambetta himself knew nothing of the defeat.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later News from the Capital—Reconnaissance on the 8th—Demonstration of National Guards—Gustave Flourens in Trouble—Good Citizens—Freedom of the Press—Attack on Malmaison.

PARIS, Oct. 16, 1870.

A balloon, with five sacks of mail matter from Paris, fell at Villeneuve on Friday. The Journal d'Alsace has advices from Paris from the 8th to the 12th instant.

JULIEN FAYE WAS ACTING AD INTERIM FOR M. GAMBETTA.

The following diary of events in and around the city is given:—

RECONNAISSANCES.

On the 8th the garrison made reconnaissance towards Bondy, Chateau d'Argenteuil, Neuilly and Clamart.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE NATIONAL GUARD.

On the 9th a demonstration was made by the National Guard in favor of Trochu and Faye, but against the Commune. M. Faye addressed the people, saying his only care at present was to repulse the invader. On the next day numberless addresses were received from members of the National Guard, approving of the postponement of the elections for the Constituent Assembly, and condemning demonstrations made by men with arms in their hands. Colonel Sapla, commander battalion of the National Guard, having distributed cartridges among his men, preparatory to marching on the Hotel de Ville, has been summoned before a court martial.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS IN TROUBLE.

Proceedings have also been commenced against Gustave Flourens for an alleged attempt at insurrection. Henri Rochefort has written a letter to Flourens advising moderation and the setting aside of political aspirations until the war is over.

JULIEN FERRY PUBLISHES A LETTER PRAISING THE CITIZENS OF BELLEVILLE FOR THEIR PATRIOTISM AND ORDERS CONDUCT.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

A decree has been issued abolishing the caution system, one of the most odious restrictions on the press. Journals which have deposited caution money with the previous government will be reimbursed.

ATTACK ON MALMAISON.

October 11th the Mobile Guards made a sudden attack on Malmaison and set fire to the palace after a combat, in which a number of Prussians were killed.

AN ARMY FORMING FOR OFFENSIVE PURPOSES.

It is the purpose of the government to form an army for offensive purposes, which, when it moves out of the city, shall be thoroughly equipped and supported by an enormous force of artillery.

A WARNING FOR THE FUTURE.

Among the letters found in the Tuilleries is one written to the Emperor by the Empress while she was in Egypt. She warns him against proceeding with some new scheme of ambition, and concludes with these words:—"Believe me, you cannot make successful two coups d'etat in one life."

THE IMPERIALISTIC NOVEL.

The manuscript of the novel found among the documents is in the handwriting of the Emperor. The hero of the romance, after an absence of twenty years in the United States, returns to France in 1868, and expatiates on the wonders of Napoleon's reign, the suppression of passports, the iron-clad navy, the embellishment of Paris, the liberation of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

A SUCCESSFUL RECONNAISSANCE.

A report of the reconnaissance of the 8th claims that the Prussians were dislodged from Bondy, and that the mobiles gained a victory on the plains of Noisy. It is reported that at Montreuil two Prussian guns have been dismounted by the fire from the forts.

VIEW OF TROUCH TO THE FORTS.

The latest military despatch, dated the 11th, says General Trochu that day visited the several forts north and southwest of the city, and found all in a fine state of defense. The batteries of Valerine and Montmartre batteries cannonade Surin and exchange a sharp fire with St. Cloud.

JERUSALEM DRIVEN FROM BAGNEUX AND CHATELAIN.

Dates from Paris to the 14th have just been received. The Prussians were driven from Bagneux and Chateaufort on the 13th by a heavy reconquering

force from the city supported by the guns of the fortifications.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It has been arranged that each day three members of the government will visit the forts and redoubts. All orders given for arms are being rapidly filled. The destruction of the chateau of St. Cloud is confirmed.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE CITY—The National Guards' Manifestation—Display of Force by the Authorities—The Government Growing Unpopular—It is Too Moderate and Inactive—General Matters.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITING FROM PARIS ON THE 11TH INST. SAYS:—

MANIFESTATIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The manifestations against the government on Saturday were by less than five hundred armed men. The official report that the National Guards were spontaneously opposed is incorrect.

Orders were sent by the commandant to bring battalions to the Hotel de Ville, which, in some cases, were disobeyed, one commander replying that his men were equally divided on the election question, and one-half of them would support Flourens's demand that elections should be held.

Thousands of the National Guard are ignorant as to why they were called out. The republicans accept the government's decision against the election only because of a dread before the enemy. They regard the military display against the citizens as a great mistake, and fear the government is already committed to a continuous reactionary course.

THE NEWS DETERMINED TO AGITATE.

The reds will not cease agitating this question in their three papers and their clubs. The government does not suppress either, but public opinion on the war question is decidedly against them. Tamisier insists that Flourens shall not again command the united battalions at Belleville. The real danger now is not from the reds, but from the government's resting too much on moderates, Orleansists and other timid parties.

THE REPORTED NEW ARTILLERY.

No dependence is to be placed on the reports about new artillery. The government gives no information. The Debats, Temps and Constitutionnel, pressing this question, get no answer.

INACTIVITY CHEATING ALARM.

The government creates general alarm by its evident inactivity on important military matters, but otherwise shows revolutionary energy enough, finally stating the October rent payments and taking possession of the markets. If the siege lasts a month longer the government will be the only dealer in all articles except food.

DIMINISHING POPULARITY.

Its popularity is plainly diminishing and distrust is spreading. Not one cheer followed Gambetta ascending in his balloon.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Burnside's Mission Unsuccessful—The French Determined Upon War—Another Plan of Peace—Prussia Asking Demarcation—Russia and Austria Demand a European Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1870.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 16th instant, that General Burnside has returned from his second visit to Paris and gone to Brussels, whence he expects to go to Versailles again and thence proceed to Tours, if desired. He carried to Paris suggestions from Bismarck respecting the terms of an armistice, which he thought reasonable under the present circumstances. He made no headway. The Paris government are determined to continue the war.

ANOTHER PLAN OF PEACE.

An American diplomatist in Paris, having good relations with the Prussian government, proposes that Lorraine and Alsace, with Luxembourg, go to Belgium, and their neutrality be guaranteed by the European Powers. It is intimated that France will consent to this proposition.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA DEMAND A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

It is also understood to-day that Russia insists upon a European Congress as the preliminary to a treaty of peace, and that Prince Gortschakoff has informed the government of Berlin that if the fortress of the Rhine frontier are to be neutralized Russia will require equivalent guarantees to be given to her on the Baltic and on the Polish lines. This demand of Russia is supported by an informal note from the Austro-Hungarian Chancery. The government of the Hague has also presented a claim to be heard on the terms of settlement in a Congress of the Powers, and the Dutch note has received the approbation and support of the Russian government.

PRUSSIA ASKING FOR MEDIATION—HER CLAIMS FOR TERRITORY ABANDONED.

I am enabled to state that the official information received by this government of the events of the last few days before Paris is of a nature gravely to modify the prospects of the pending campaign. The Prussian Embassy here, which it was expected would be put in charge of a secretary by the recall of Count von Bernstorff has the contrary addressed itself to-day to the English government, with a view to gain the cooperation of Great Britain in an effort for Peace. The English government is instructed that Prussia is prepared to modify, seriously, her demand for a money indemnity or to abandon it altogether. That the neutralization of Strasbourg and Metz will be accepted in lieu of their surrender. The demand of Prussia for the surrender of French men-of-war has been abandoned entirely, the Russian government having signified distinctly its absolute determination not to permit the transfer of any part of the French fleet to the North German flag.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Late Nocturnal from Paris—Its Success—Prisoners, Guns and Provisions Captured—Uprising of the French—Fighting Near Dreux.

LONDON, Oct. 16—Evening.

The latest official intelligence from Paris fully confirms the news of the important results achieved by the French during the past fortnight. The Prussians have found it absolutely impracticable to establish their siege batteries of heavy guns at St. Cloud. Sevres and Clamart, on account of the terribly accurate and overwhelming fire of the enormous naval artillery mounted on the Forts of Most Valerien, Issy, Vanves and Montrouge. They have consequently been compelled to abandon the attempt to invest and bombard the city from that side, and evacuating Sevres and the adjacent villages, they undertook to move large forces around the southern side of the city towards the east.

This movement was interrupted most disastrously by General Trochu, who ordered a sortie in great force to be made upon the flank of the Prussian columns. The French came upon the retreating Germans at Bagneux, Chateaufort and Chateaufort, distances of from three to four miles from the encampment of the walls of Paris. The attack was led by the Garde Mobile, and the Germans, after a brief resistance, in which they fought with much less than their usual steadiness and discipline, broke everywhere in confusion, abandoning their artillery and teams and fled in disorder. A considerable number of the Prussians were killed. At the chateau of that place on a terrace commanding a large slope of hills and covered with dense underwood. They were assaulted finally, and after a brief engagement, were compelled to surrender at discretion.

THE FRENCH CAPTURED A GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The French captured a great number of prisoners, cannon, flags, ambulance and commissary teams. There are now no Prussian siege works occupied within four miles of the encampment of the walls of Paris. From Sevres, Villejuif and Chateaufort-Bagneux the Germans retreated in such haste as to leave behind them in each place considerable stores of ammunition, provisions and clothing which they were in too great a hurry to destroy, and which fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The testimony is unanimous that the French troops fought better and the German troops with less spirit and courage in these actions than in any of the previous encounters of the war.

UPRISING OF THE FRENCH.

The special at Boulogne sends word that the reports from all quarters between Tours and the Channel are that the French levies are everywhere making head against the Germans, and displaying the greatest coolness, bravery and skill in their encounters with the enemy. The whole country is up in arms, and not a day passes without an attack on the posts and detachments of the enemy, who no longer venture about the country in small bodies, but exercise the greatest caution in all their operations. Engagements have taken place within the past three days at Cherbourg, near Dreux, in the latter engagement, which occurred on Thursday. The Germans, to the number of between eight and nine thousand, were attacked early in the morning, just before daybreak, in the forest of La Carandelle, by a force of about ten thousand French Mobiles and Department of the Eure and Loire, at Ecosles-Audelys, six miles from Galliton station, on the Rouen Railway, and at Laferriere St. Aubin, fifteen miles from Orleans, on the Limoges road, in each of which the Germans were badly beaten. In the troops of the line of the Army of the Loire. They were badly posted and were taken partially by surprise, but fought with considerable determination until they were taken in the flank by the right wing of the assaulting French, when finding themselves out-maneuvred and in danger of being surrounded, they suffered by a superior force they sought to retreat through the town of Laferriere. The inhabitants, aided by a small body of Franco-Bretons, had barric